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FARTHING WOOD FRIENDS

5

Based on the series shown on **BBC** TV.

FREE
6 GAME CARDS
See details overleaf

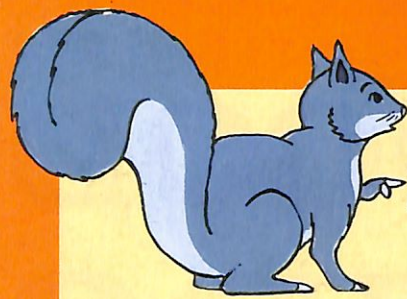


NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

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Squirrel says,

Hello Friends! Here are some great games to play with your cards. Six more game cards are FREE in issue 6. There are more stickers and the competition entry form in issue 7.

USING YOUR GAME CARDS

The cards can simply be left as portraits to stick on your wall.

Or you can cut them up like playing cards. On the back are guide lines where the cards can be cut in half to play various games.

Matching pairs

When you have the full set of cards play this game with a friend.

Spread out the cards face down on the floor. Each player takes a card. Then take it in turns to turn up a card. If it goes with the card in your hand you put your pair to one side and pick up another card to hold. If it doesn't match put it face down again. Try and remember which cards have been turned up. The winner is the one with the most pairs.

Make a frieze

Try to put your game cards in order – the borders must match perfectly!

Jumbled animals

Why not mix up your heads and bodies. How many different animals can you make? Give them names. What about a Squowl, a Badder or a Hox?!

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COLOUR IT IN	Owl flies by

FREE IN PART SIX

DON'T MISS YOUR SECOND SIX GAME CARDS
FREE IN PART 6 OF FARTHING WOOD FRIENDS

ALSO IN PART 6

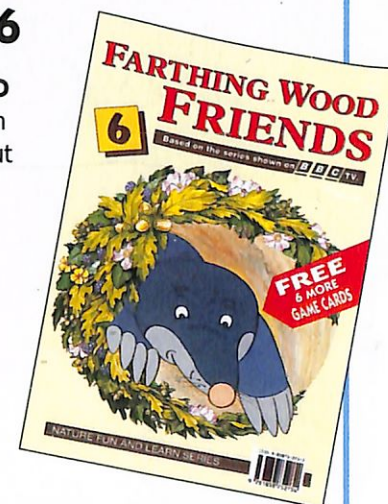
TALES OF FARTHING WOOD
The animals take shelter from the storm in a warm barn. But they're anything but safe

ALL ABOUT...Foxes
Expert hunters who live all around the countryside

HOW TO DRAW Mole
He's Badger's special friend and often teased

THE SECRET WORLD OF...Summer heathlands
Kestrel introduces us to the plants and animals of the colourful summer heathlands

FASCINATING FACTS
Tails for keeping warm, for balancing, even tails for breathing underwater



DISCOVERING NATURE
Make a wildlife mobile

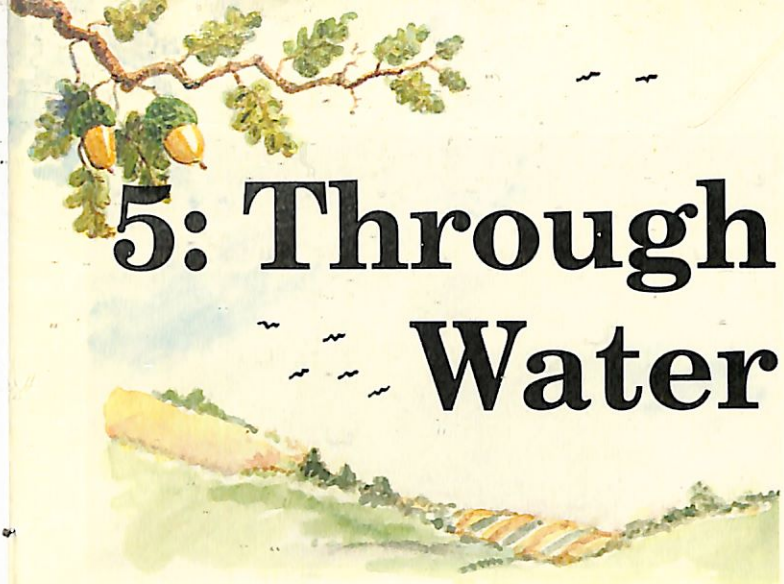
PUZZLE IT OUT
Help Whistler the Heron with his wordsearch and then find him a fish to eat

COLOUR IT IN
Pond pals

COMPETITION QUESTION 4

What does this say? (Use Fox's code.)

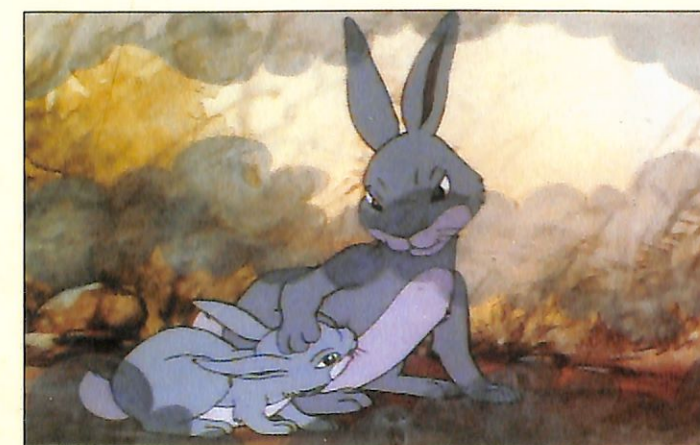
23 8 1 20 4 15 25 15 21 3 1 12 12 1 12 9 15 14
9 14 6 1 18 20 8 9 14 7 23 15 15 4? 12 15 19 20!



A fire was raging over the heath, trapping the Farthing Wood friends. Mole was nowhere to be seen. The greedy little fellow had gone underground in search of worms. Fox had gone back to look for Toad.



Fox's keen hearing picked up the sound. "I'm coming, Toadey," he called. The smoke made his eyes water. "You came back for me!" cried Toad as Fox appeared. "Thought I was a goner, matey."



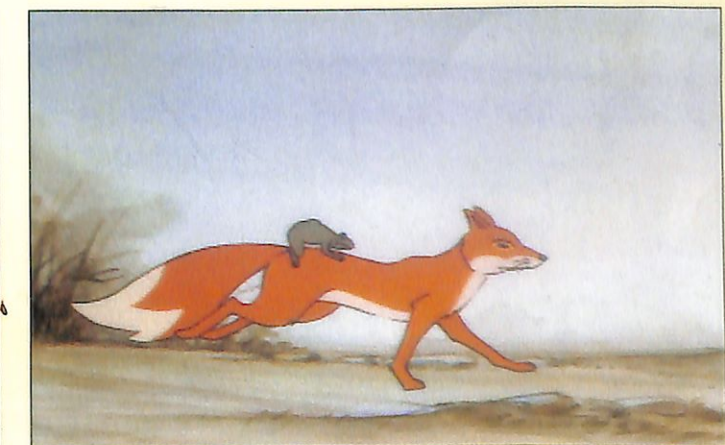
"Will we ever see Fox again?" asked Baby Hare. "Of course, Fox can run faster than fire," replied his mother. "Look the flames are getting nearer," panicked the rabbits. "It's only the reflection in the water," said Badger.



Toad sat completely lost as the smoke from the flames drifted around him. He tried to croak but only managed a weak cough.



Gasping and exhausted, the other animals reached the far side of the marsh. "I think you're safe now," called Owl. "The water is between you and the fire."



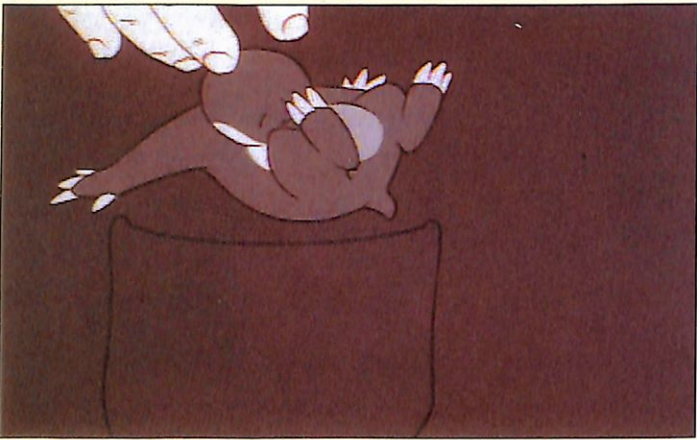
Fox, with Toad on his back, dashed through the dry grass. "I can see Fox and Toad coming out of the smoke," shouted Badger as the pair arrived panting. "Are we all safe?" asked Fox. "All but Mole," replied Badger.



Mole finished his worm with a greedy sigh. "I'd better get back," he thought, and started to tunnel upwards. The earth got hotter and hotter. "I'll burn if I go on," he cried. "Oh dear! I'm lost and it's all my fault."



He heard some footsteps above and started tunnelling towards them. When he popped his head up out of the ground he found the earth was burnt black. Mole wept bitterly, "My friends are gone and I'm all alone."



He didn't notice a fireman coming up behind him. "Poor little creature," said the man picking up Mole and slipping him into his pocket. "Help! Help! Where am I?" cried Mole as he fell to the bottom of the pocket.



Just then the wind changed and the flames started to come closer to the band of friends. "Is there a way out, Kestrel?" asked Fox. "There's a causeway on to an island in the lake. You'd be safe there. Follow me."



The water came up to Fox's knees. "You smaller animals climb on to our backs," said Badger. The Squirrels, Hedgehogs, Weasel and Adder swam to the island while Fox and Badger carried the tiny ones on their backs.



The fireman had taken off his jacket and hung it up. Mole managed to climb up and peer out of the top of the pocket. He jumped down and looked about him blindly. Where was he?



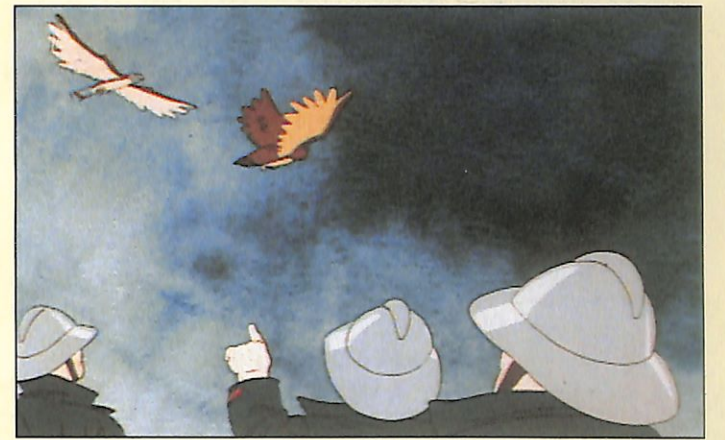
"Keeee, keee, I can see Mole," called out Kestrel excitedly. "He can't see us," said Badger. "He's blind in daylight."



The firemen looked up. What on earth were those two birds up to? Fox saw his chance. He raced back over the causeway. "Hang on to my tail," he called to Mole. With Mole clinging on, he returned to the island.



Mole burst into tears. "Oh! I did miss you so," he sobbed. "I missed you too, Moley my old pal," said Badger. "Which way do we go from here Toad?" asked Fox. "Straight on to that fence and into fields," replied Toad.



"Owl and Kestrel, can you distract the men while I go and fetch him?" asked Fox. The birds flew in a circle round the fire-fighters' heads calling to each other. "Hoo-hoo hooo." "Kew, keee keee."



"Well I never," exclaimed one of the firemen. "Look at all those creatures over there." "Shh, don't frighten them," said his mate. It started to rain. "Let's go," said one of the firemen, "This will damp things down."



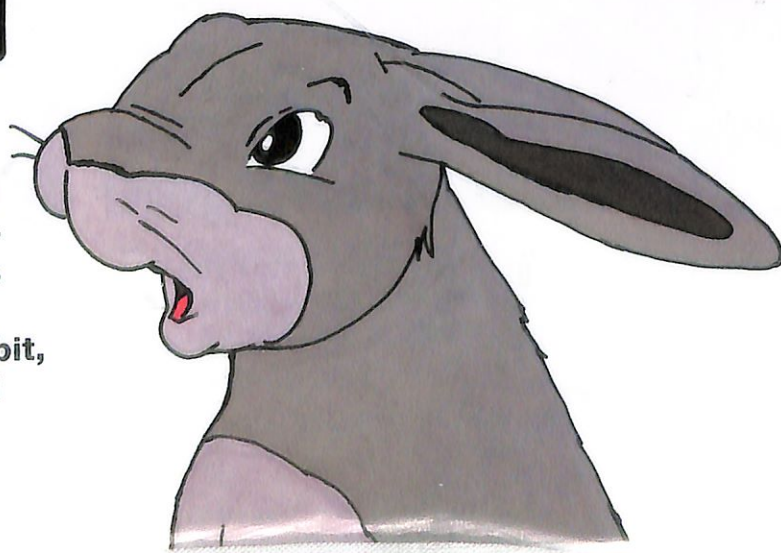
There was a flash of lightning and the rain came down harder. "First a fire, now a storm! I can't stand it," said Mr Rabbit. "Just be glad we're all together," said Badger.

Next week: Trapped in the barn



Rabbit

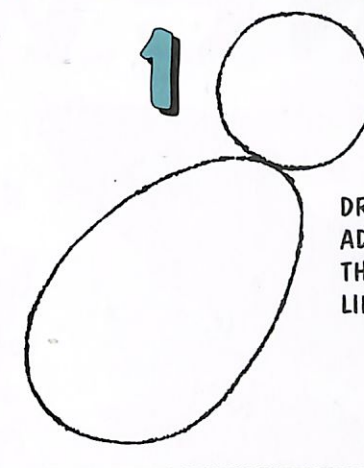
Poor Mr Rabbit. There's always something the matter with him. And there's nothing he likes better than to tell everyone else about his troubles – especially his long-suffering wife, Mrs Rabbit. Nobody has a worse time of it than him – that's according to Mr Rabbit, of course! But although he moans and groans, his family loves him.



Drawing Rabbit

BEFORE YOU START...PRACTISE DRAWING THESE SHAPES

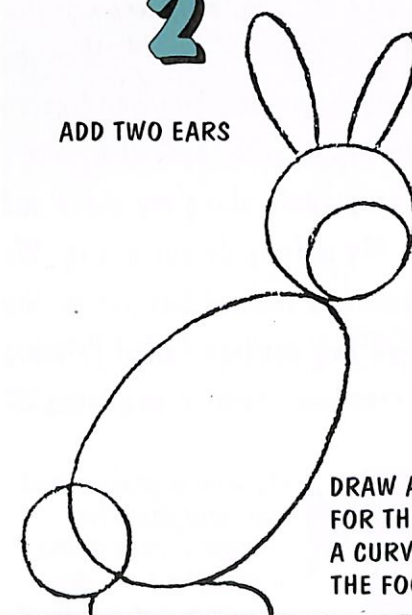
AN OVAL AND SOME CIRCLES



DRAW AN OVAL
ADD A CIRCLE FOR
THE HEAD AND A
LINE UNDERNEATH

2

ADD TWO EARS



DRAW A SMALLER
CIRCLE INSIDE THE
HEAD

**! DRAW YOUR LINES
LIGHTLY SO YOU
CAN RUB OUT
OVERLAPPING ONES**

DRAW A CIRCLE
FOR THE TAIL AND
A CURVED LINE FOR
THE FOOT

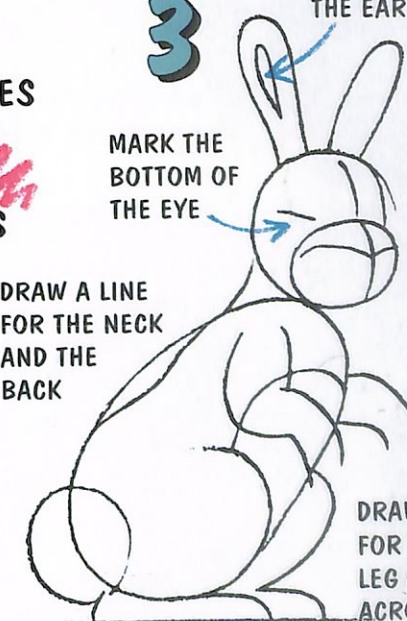
3

DRAW THE
INSIDE OF
THE EAR

MARK THE
BOTTOM OF
THE EYE

PUT A CROSS
INSIDE THE FACE
ADD A LINE UP
THE MIDDLE OF
THE HEAD

DRAW A LINE
FOR THE NECK
AND THE
BACK



DRAW CURVED LINES
FOR TWO ARMS AND A
LEG AND ANOTHER ONE
ACROSS THE CHEST

4

RUB OUT LINES
YOU DON'T NEED
ON THE CROSS
AND THE CIRCLE
ON THE FACE

DRAW A
n SHAPE FOR
THE EYE

DRAW A MOUTH
AND CHIN

ADD PAWS AND
CLAWS

RUB OUT
OVERLAPPING LINES
ON THE BODY



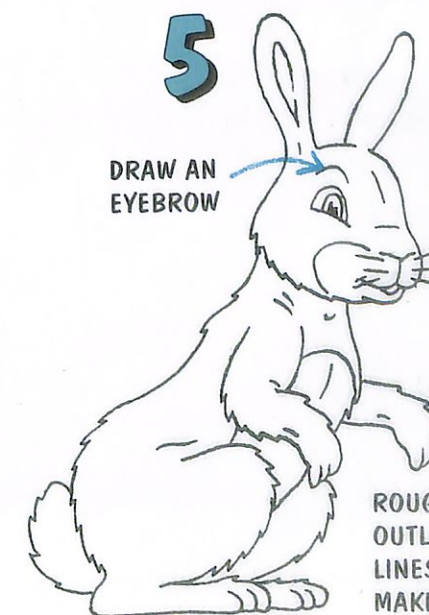
5

DRAW AN
EYEBROW

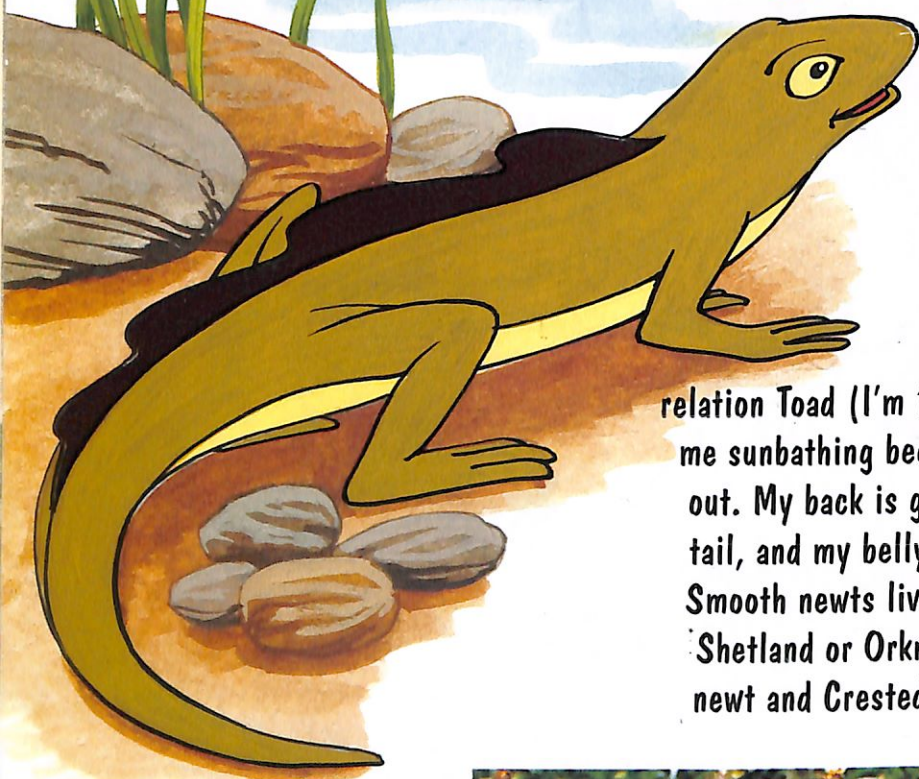
DRAW EYE PUPIL
AND WHISKERS
ON THE FACE

RUB OUT
LINES EITHER
SIDE OF FEET

ROUGHEN UP THE
OUTLINE AND ADD A FEW
LINES ON THE BODY TO
MAKE IT LOOK FURRY



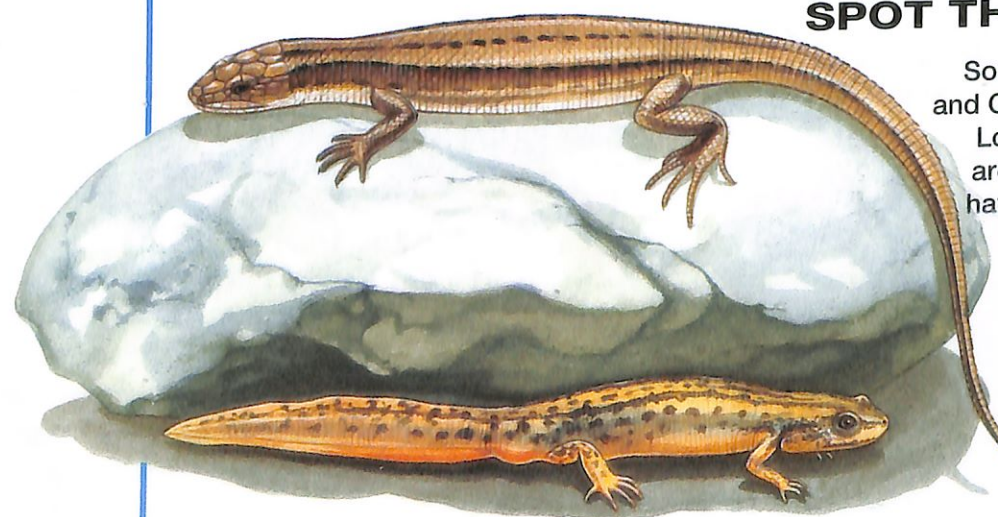
Newts



“Hi! I’m Newt. A lot of people think we Newts spend all our time swimming about in ponds but that’s mainly in spring and summer, when we mate and lay our eggs. As you know from our Farthing Wood adventures, we’re quite happy on land, but we do prefer damp places. I’m a little bit shorter than my relation Toad (I’m 10cm long) but much thinner. You won’t catch me sunbathing because I don’t like my smooth, soft skin to dry out. My back is golden brown, I have spots along my sides and tail, and my belly is pale orange. My wife is darker brown. We Smooth newts live all round Britain and Ireland but not on the Shetland or Orkney islands. I have two cousins called Palmate newt and Crested newt and I’ll introduce them to you later.”



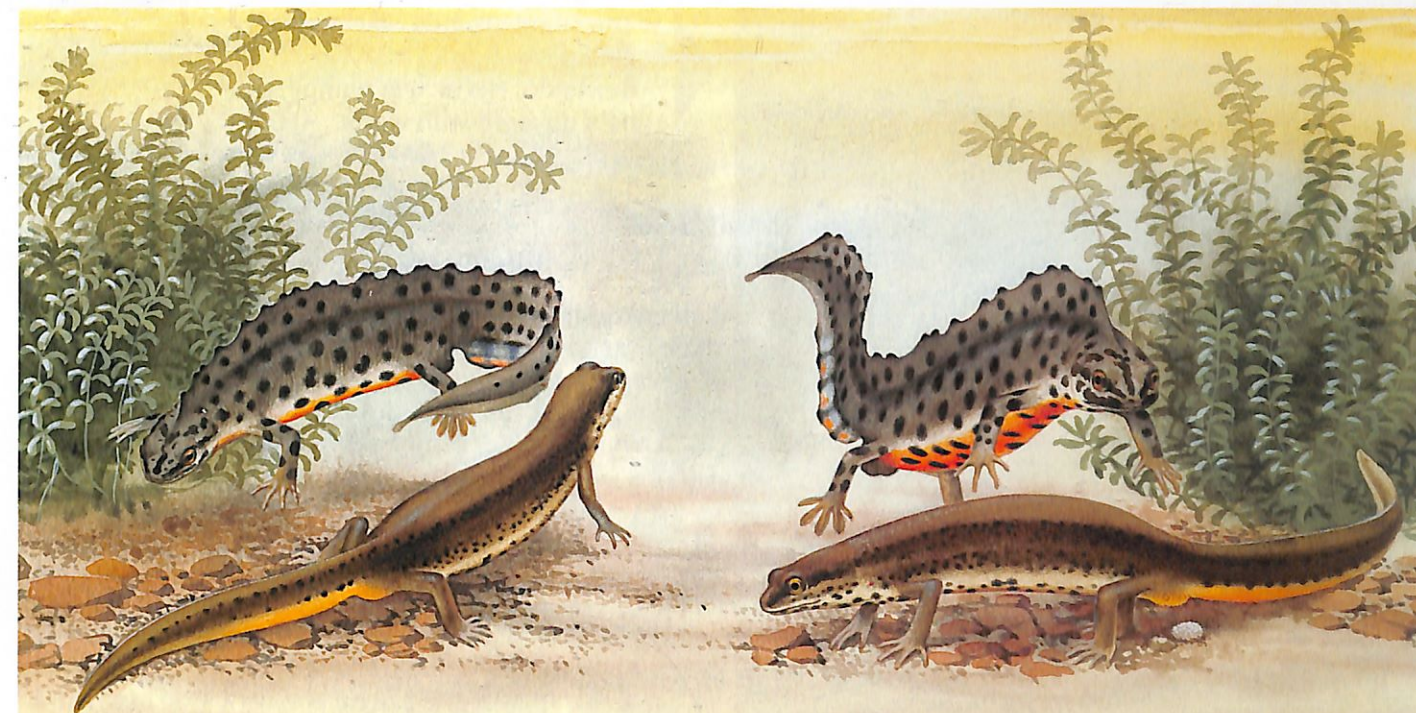
My wife is plainer than I am and does not change colour in the spring like I do. She lays one batch of eggs each year and wraps each one separately in a leaf to hide it.



SPOT THE DIFFERENCES

Some people think Smooth newts and Common lizards look very alike. Look closely and you’ll see there are quite a few differences (you’ll have to do some careful counting for one of them). Here are two males. Can you find 6 differences?

- 1 The newt is shorter.
- 2 He is in the shade.
- 3 He has spots, not stripes on his sides.
- 4 He has 4 front toes and 5 hind toes.
- 5 His skin is smooth, not scaly.
- 6 His tail is flat not round.



In spring all the newts in my area meet up at our nearest pond to mate. I grow a very smart, wavy crest along the top of my back and my belly becomes bright orange. The females can’t help noticing me then.

Just in case they’ve missed me, I do a flashy dance too, flicking my tail and arching my back.

Here I am in my breeding colours. My smart crest and bright orange belly really get me noticed.

Our pale eggs are covered in jelly to protect them. Each female lays 300 or so eggs and hides them, one by one, under or wrapped in a water-plant leaf. After 2 weeks the tiny tadpoles hatch out.



IT'S Amazing!

STRANGE POWERS

DON’T read this if you’re a squeamish person. Long ago in Ireland people said that anyone who licked a newt’s belly would be able afterwards to cure burns and heat blisters.

All About



The Great crested newt has an even bigger crest than we Smooth newts do. His skin is bumpy, as if he's covered with warts.

The Palmate newt is the rarest newt in Britain. Can you see its webbed feet?



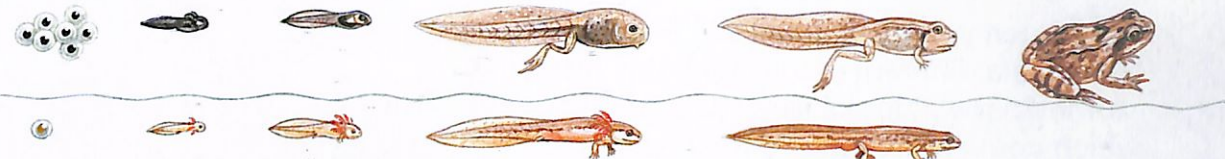
We eat slugs, snails, worms and insects. We grab them with our sharp teeth and tear off pieces or, if they're small, snap them up whole.



As we grow, we shed our skin which we usually eat. Sometimes, though, you can find a discarded skin hanging among water plants.



Be a Nature Detective



If you see tadpoles in a pond or ditch, check to see what kind they are – frog or newt. Both have gills on the outside and a tail, but the newt tadpole is smaller and thinner than the frog.

It grows its front legs before its hind ones. The frog tadpole does the opposite – hind legs first. As it gets bigger the frog tadpole loses its tail – the newt, of course, doesn't.

I spend most of the day hiding in nice, damp places, like under a stone or log. In the evening I wander out to hunt for my supper. When the weather gets cold in autumn I look for a sheltered spot where I can hibernate until it warms up in spring.



We share our water with frogs, toads and their tadpoles.

If we can avoid being eaten by a Hedgehog, rat or snake then we usually live for about 6 years, though some of us reach 20.

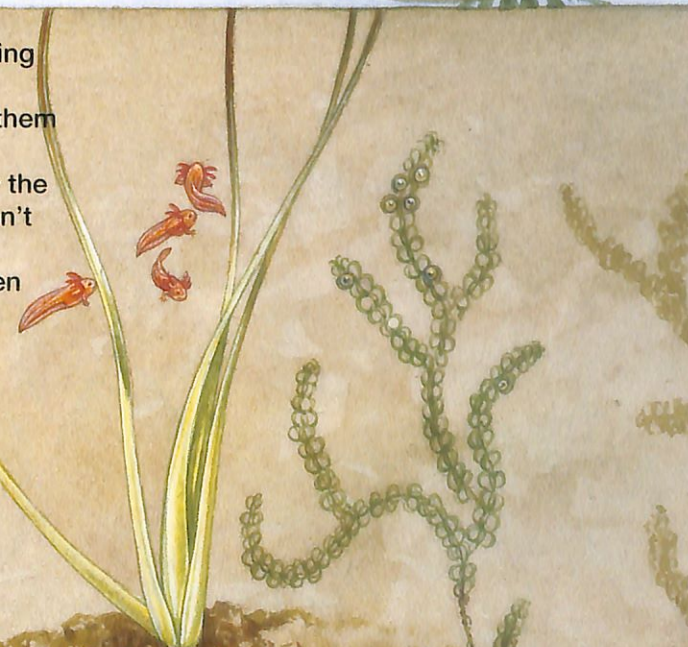


Newt tadpoles swim about, eating Water fleas, shrimps and small grubs. Their feathery gills help them to get oxygen from the water. They're ready to live on land by the end of the summer and they don't usually return to the pond until they're 2 years old or more. Then they can breed, like us.

We newts nearly always return to the same pond to breed.

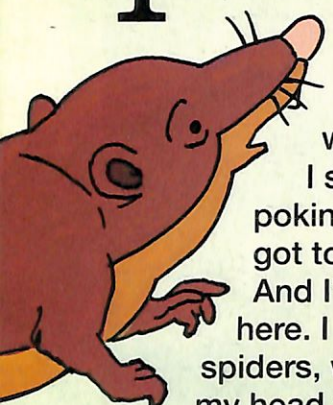


Most of our offspring emerge at the end of the summer as miniatures of their parents, called eft. Some newtlets keep their gills and stay in the pond for winter.



Secret World of..

THE HAYMEADOW



“When you’re as small as I am, the world’s a different place. Take this meadow, for instance. It looks like a jungle! The plants which come up to your tummy cover me.

I spend rather a lot of time looking for food, poking my nose into every little hole. It means I’ve got to know the meadow like the back of my paw. And I’m far from being the only creature down here. I have plenty of tiny neighbours, like snails, spiders, woodlice and worms. Flitting around above my head are flies and birds like the Lapwing. And I’m often startled as a grasshopper leaps past!”

Shrew’s Challenge: down among the clover and ox-eye daisies, it’s teeming with life. How many different sorts of plants and insects can you spot? Can you find me six caterpillars to eat?



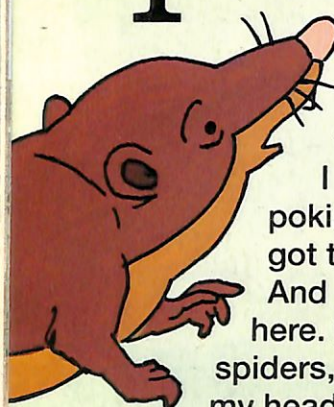
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the BBC TV series with your
**FARTHING WOOD
FRIENDS**



Also inside, details on how to
subscribe to
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Secret World of.

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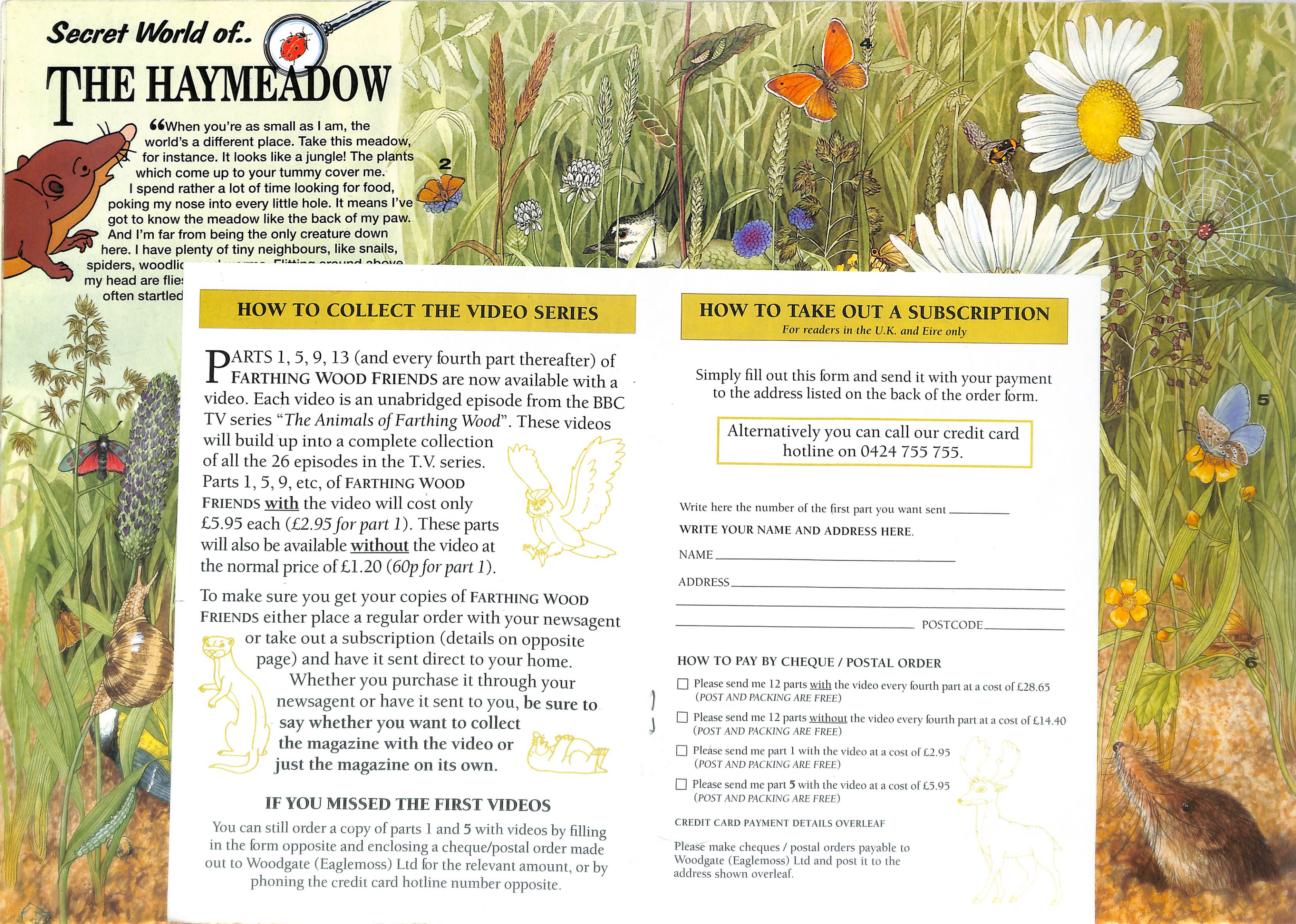
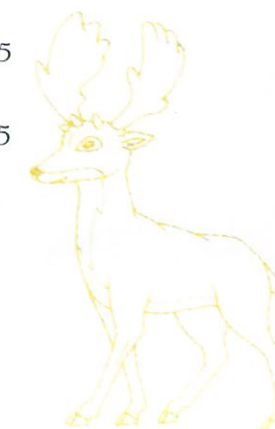
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Secret World of..



THE HAYMEADOW



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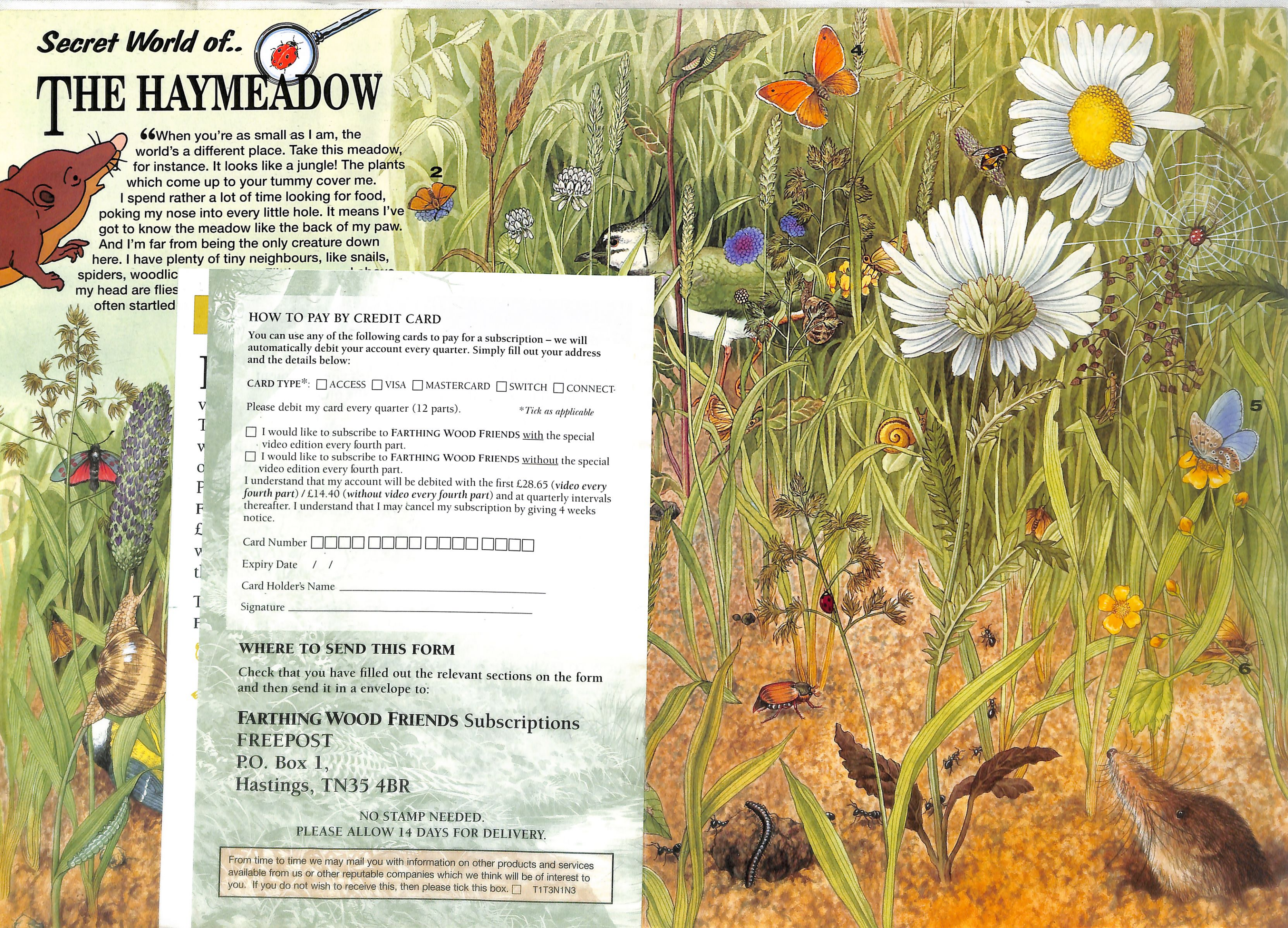
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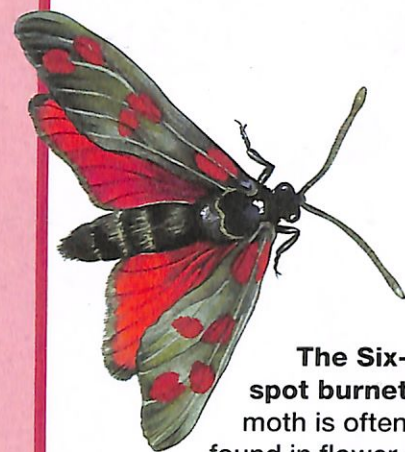
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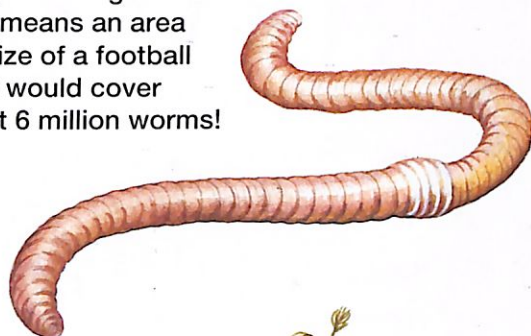




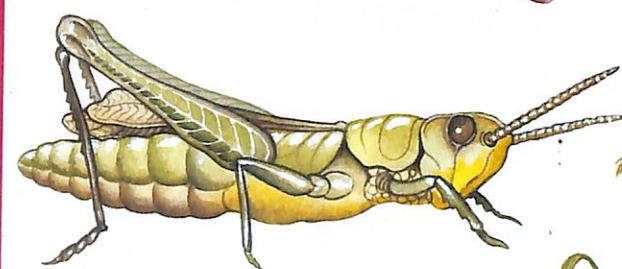
The Six-spot burnet moth is often found in flower-filled, grassy areas. It has six bright red spots on each of its wings. It comes out during the day and not at night like most moths.

How many butterflies can you find? They include 1. Meadow brown, 2. Small skipper, 3. Small copper, 4. Small heath, 5. Common blue, 6. Large skipper.

Earthworms only appear on the surface of the soil after heavy rain, yet scientists reckon there may be as many as 3 million of them in every acre of grassland. That means an area the size of a football pitch would cover about 6 million worms!



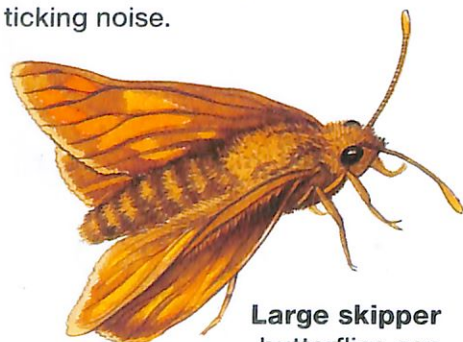
Both Red and White clover have leaves that are divided into three. Very occasionally you get four-leaf clovers, and because these are so rare they are said to bring luck.



The Common green grasshopper lives all over Britain. In summer listen out for the male's song – it comes in bursts of 10-20 seconds and is a rapid ticking noise.



Wild Ox-eye daisies are much bigger and taller than the garden kind. In the country, people have some lovely names for them – like Moon daisies and Beams of brightness.



Large skipper butterflies can be spotted in summer, when the females lay their eggs on Cocksfoot, the caterpillars' favourite grass.

Timothy may be a boy's name, but it's also a sort of grass. It's one of the farmers' favourites because it's good for animals like cows that graze, and it makes good hay.

Burying beetles have some gruesome habits. They bury small, dead animals. Then the female lays her eggs nearby so the youngsters have something to eat when they hatch. The other beetle on the previous page is a Cockchafer.



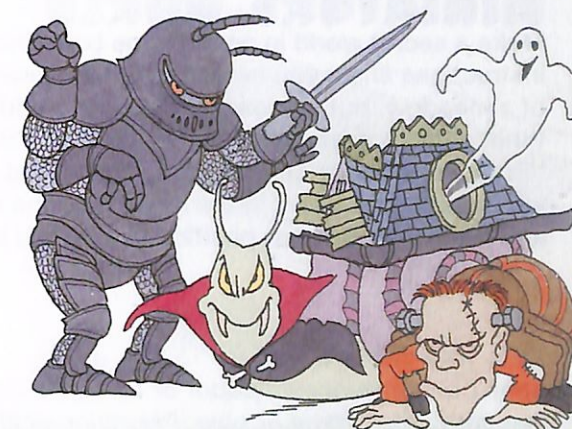
Millipedes are different from centipedes because they have two pairs of legs to every segment of their body instead of just one. They keep out of the light and can live for years.

Woodlice are actually relatives of the crab! They hate the light and only come out when it's dark and cool and damp.



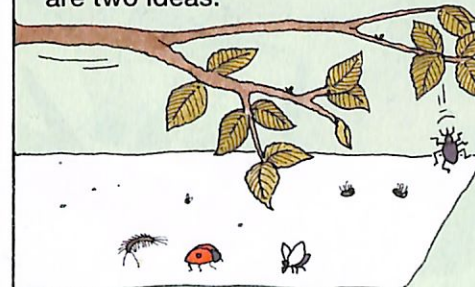
MINIBEASTS

If you were the size of a shrew your world would be full of monsters! Eight-legged creatures, slimy ones who carry their homes on their backs, and armour-plated warriors. Do you recognize them yet? They're also known as spiders, snails and beetles. Can you think of any more?



Be a Nature Detective

There are several ways you could collect minibeasts to study. Here are two ideas.

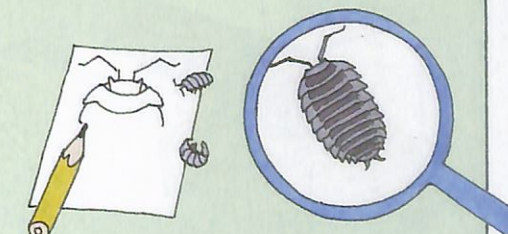


1 Place a white sheet underneath a tree. Gently shake a branch. Collect all the small animals and creatures that fall from the tree.



2 Bury a jam jar in the earth. The top of the jar must be level with the soil. Leave the jar overnight. In the morning, there should be some minibeasts in your jam jar trap.

Always put your minibeasts back in the same place you found them. Don't collect them on a rainy night or they will drown in the jam jar.



When you have collected some minibeasts, look at them through a magnifying glass and sketch them. Do you know what they are?



SWEET INSECTS

Make a world of edible minibeasts from sweets. Wine gums, liquorice allsorts and dolly mixtures work well because they come in lots of shapes and sizes.

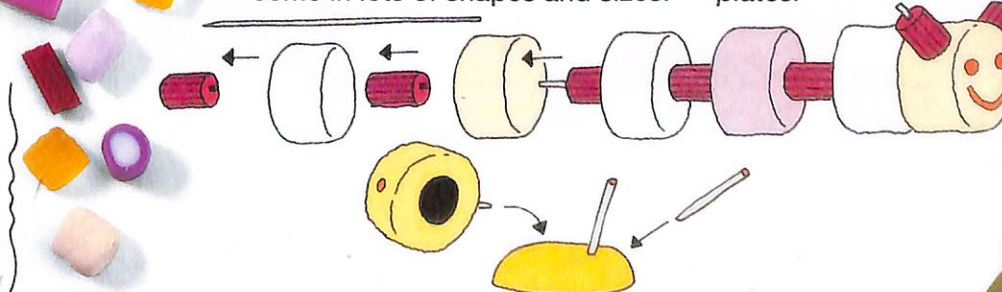
Squirrel says

Take care when you use cocktail sticks as you could jab yourself.



You will need:

Sweets, cocktail sticks or wooden tooth picks, icing pens, plates.



1 Try out different shapes and sizes of sweets for your minibeasts' heads and bodies. Then join them together with cocktail sticks or wooden tooth picks.

2 Arrange the minibeasts on plates. Draw eyes, patterns and spots with icing pens.





MINIATURE WORLD

Make a secret world in an old shoe box. The instructions show you how to make a shrew's eye view of a meadow, but you can make other worlds instead. What about a scene from outer space or a circus?

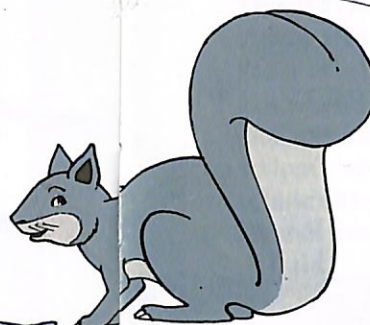
Practise your cut-outs on scrap paper first to find out which size works best in the box. Move the cut-outs around to find the best position before you stick them down.

You will need:

Shoe box, greaseproof paper or coloured Cellophane, thin card, sticky tape or glue, Plasticine or Blu-tac, shiny wrapping paper or aluminium foil, felt tip pens or paints, pencil, scissors, torch, tracing paper.

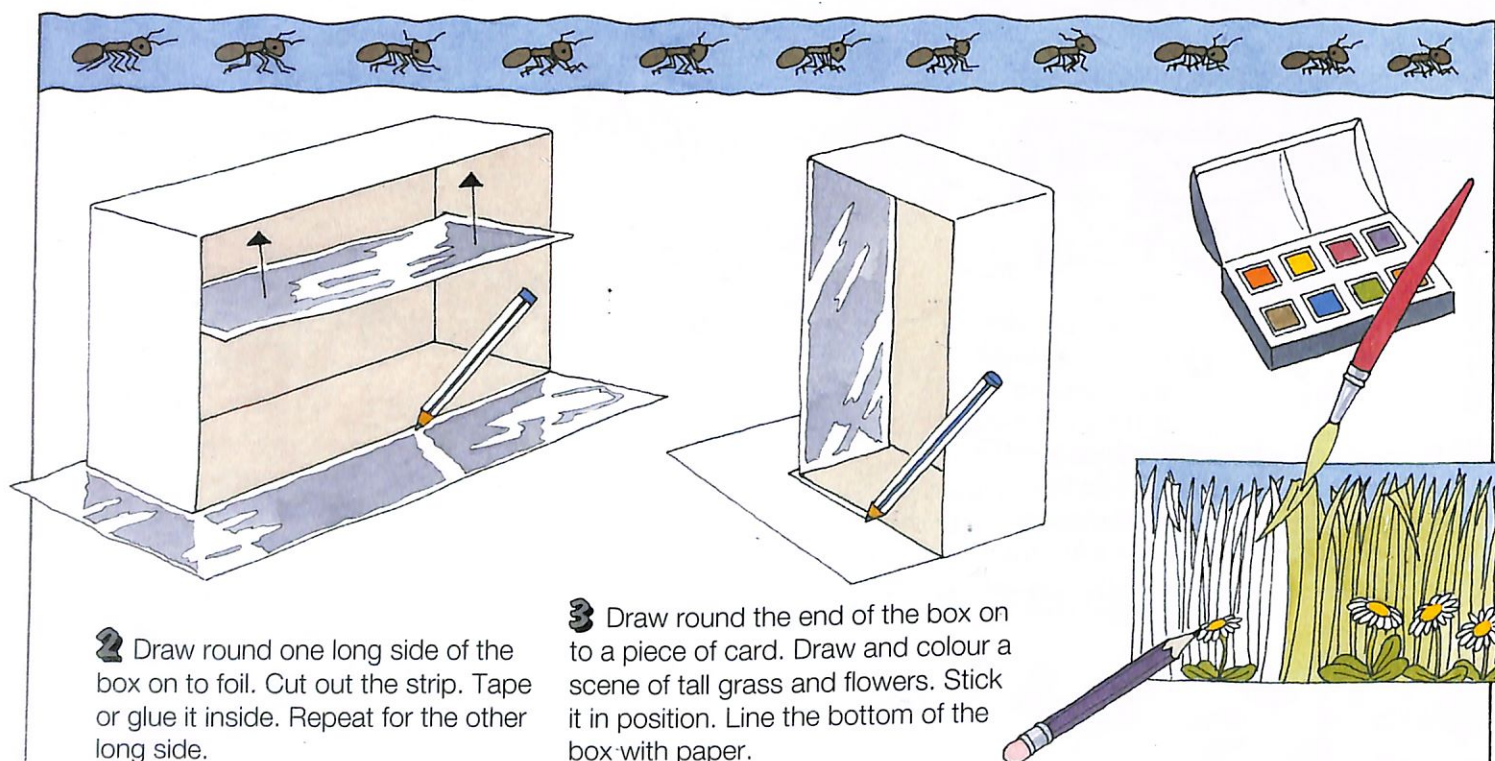
- 1 At one end of the box, draw a dot in the middle just below the lid. Poke a small round hole with scissors.

Squirrel says
Ask a grown-up to help you cut the holes in the box and lid.



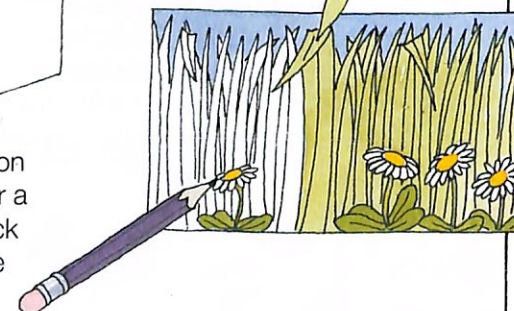
- 6 Cut a large rectangle in the box lid. The larger the rectangle, the more light you'll let into the scene. Tape greaseproof paper or coloured Cellophane over it.

- 7 Hang some minibeasts from the inside of the lid, so that they dangle into the scene. You could make a spider out of wool and Plasticine.



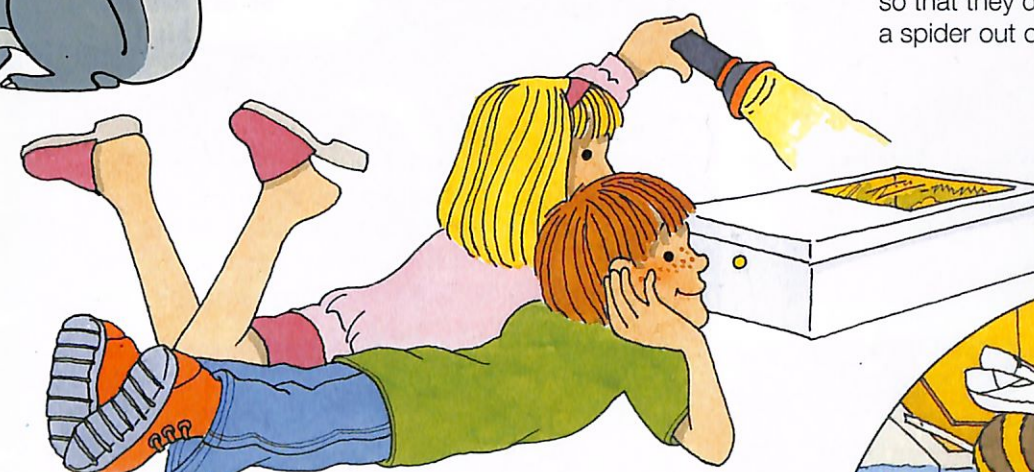
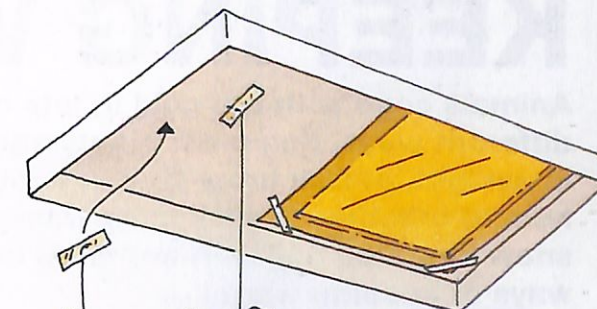
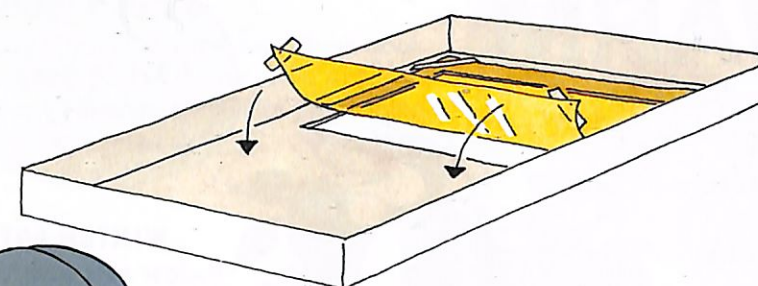
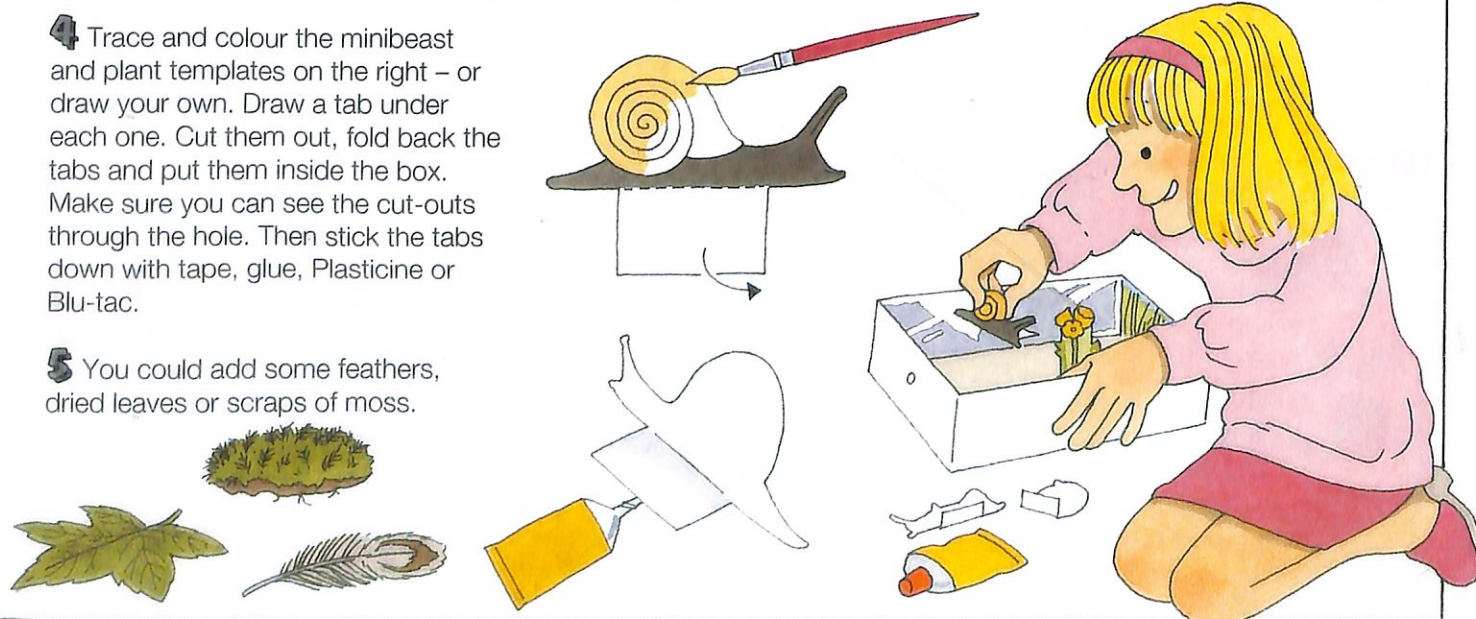
- 2 Draw round one long side of the box on to foil. Cut out the strip. Tape or glue it inside. Repeat for the other long side.

- 3 Draw round the end of the box on to a piece of card. Draw and colour a scene of tall grass and flowers. Stick it in position. Line the bottom of the box with paper.



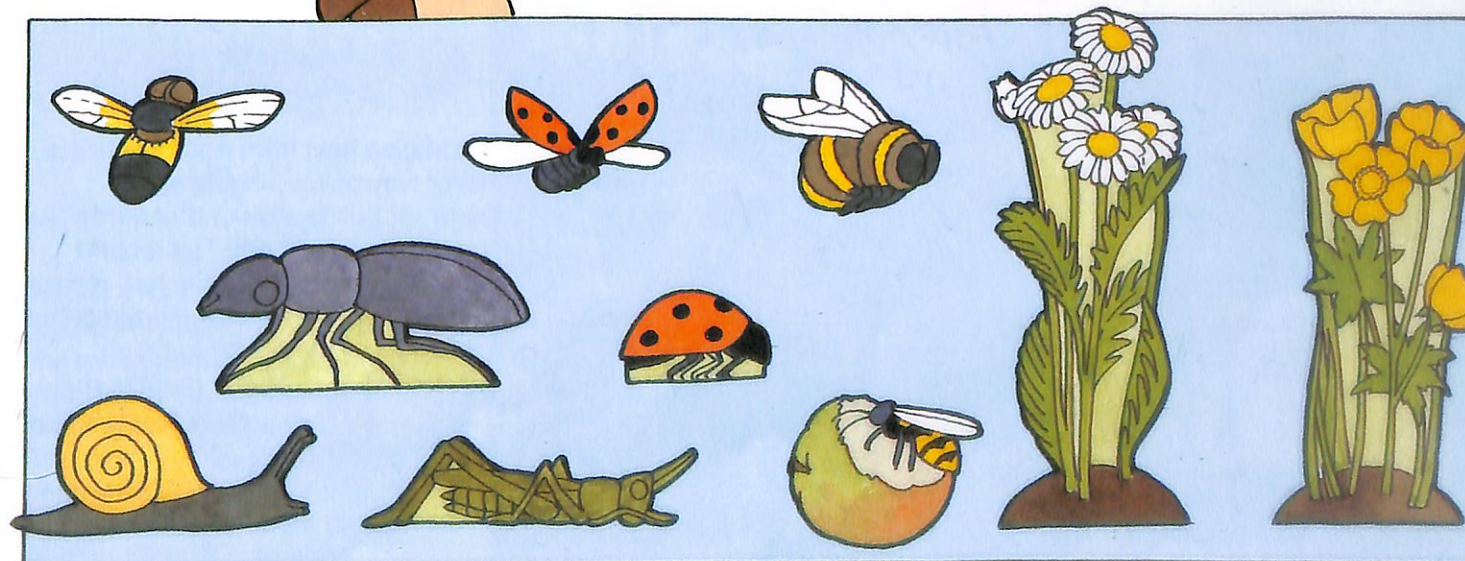
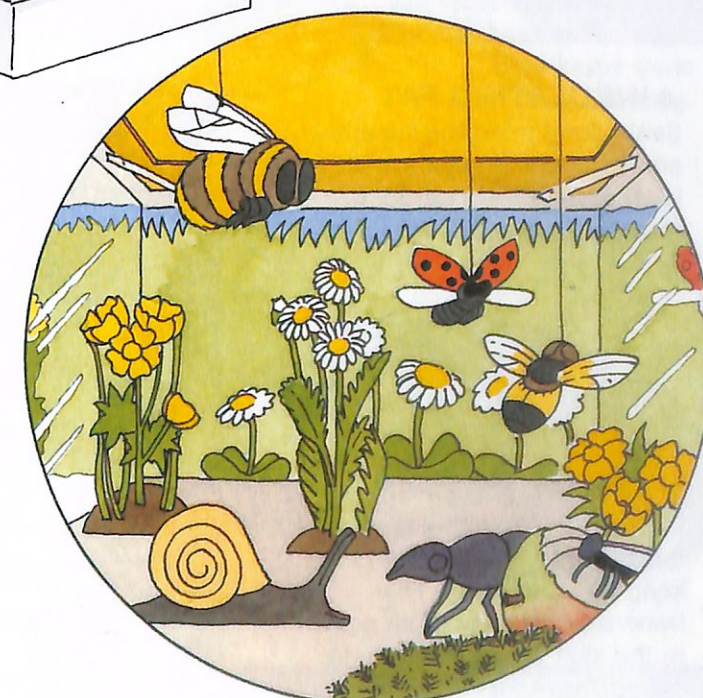
- 4 Trace and colour the minibeast and plant templates on the right – or draw your own. Draw a tab under each one. Cut them out, fold back the tabs and put them inside the box. Make sure you can see the cut-outs through the hole. Then stick the tabs down with tape, glue, Plasticine or Blu-tac.

- 5 You could add some feathers, dried leaves or scraps of moss.



- 8 Put the lid on the box and shine a torch through the top. Look through the hole to see your secret world light up.

Weasel's Easel
People eat ants dipped in chocolate in South America.



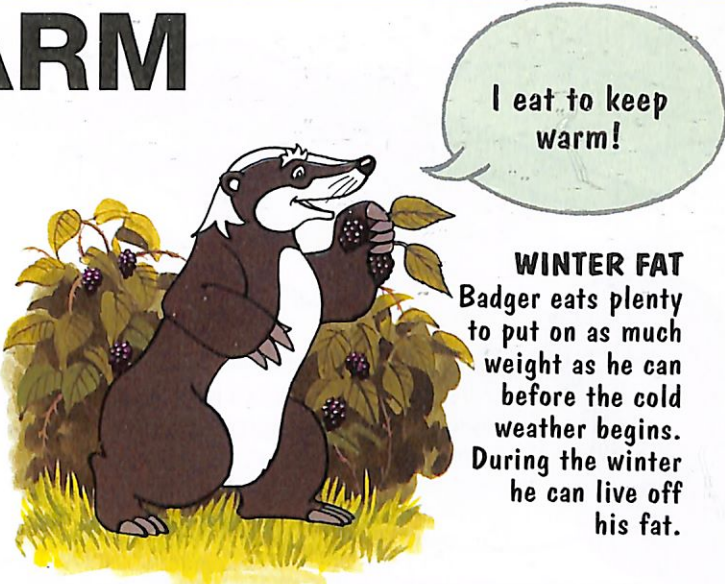
KEEPING WARM

Animals cope with the cold in lots of different ways. Some eat plenty and put on weight, others grow a thick coat, or huddle together. A cosy burrow in the snow or a nice hot bath are more unusual ways of keeping warm!



▲INSULATING FAT
Seals don't mind the ice and snow because they have a thick layer of fat, called blubber, round their bodies.

▼ALL FLUFFED UP
Like other birds, the Robin fluffs up its breast feathers to keep the cold away. This traps a warm layer of air next to the skin – a bit like putting on another jumper.

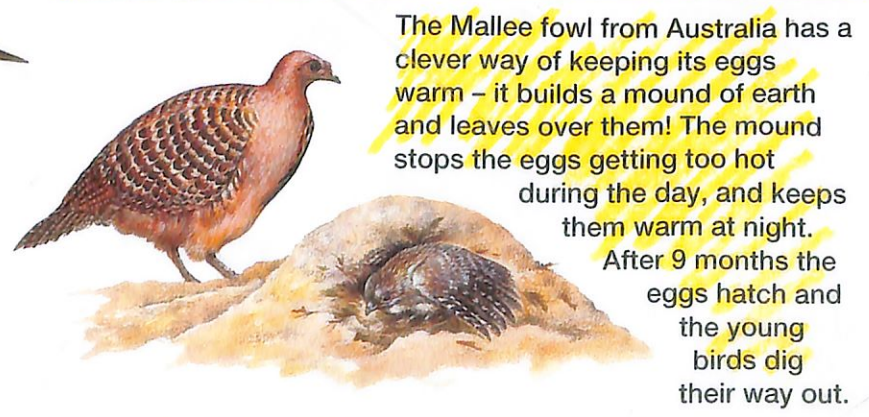


WINTER FAT
Badger eats plenty to put on as much weight as he can before the cold weather begins. During the winter he can live off his fat.

▼CUDDLING UP
To keep each other warm in the bitter winds of the Antarctic, Emperor penguins huddle together – often in groups of up to 5000. The birds on the outside of the huddle soon get cold so they shuffle back into the middle of the pack to warm up.



IT'S Amazing!



The Mallee fowl from Australia has a clever way of keeping its eggs warm – it builds a mound of earth and leaves over them! The mound stops the eggs getting too hot during the day, and keeps them warm at night. After 9 months the eggs hatch and the young birds dig their way out.

FURRY COAT ►
Many animals grow a nice thick coat to keep warm in winter. This Arctic fox is so well insulated its paws even have fur underneath.



▼LAYERS AND LAYERS
Unlike some animals, we don't have an extra thick winter coat. To keep warm, we have to put on layers of extra clothes.



What do geese get when they're cold?
Goose pimples!

HARE-BRAINED IDEA
If the weather turns really bad Hare digs a burrow in a snowdrift. Because the burrow is small, enclosed and out of the wind, Hare keeps warm and snug.



Q : Why are some fish like a car radiator in winter?
A : They both contain kinds of antifreeze.

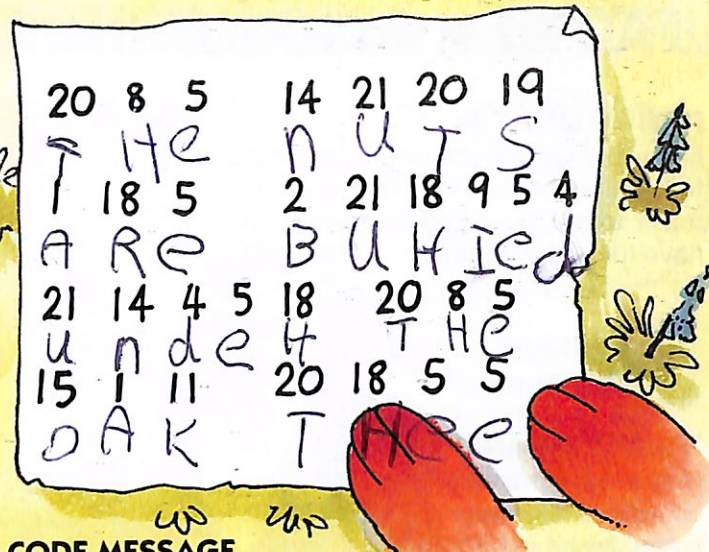
NICE HOT BATH ►
These Macaque monkeys live in the mountains of Japan. Some time ago, one group of monkeys tried bathing in hot volcanic springs. The water felt lovely on a cold winter's day! Now all the monkeys in the area know about the springs and go there in cold weather.



FOX'S FIND

Fox was staring at a curious piece of paper he had found near a patch of bluebells. "This is odd," he said to himself. "It doesn't make sense." Then suddenly he had a thought. "Maybe it's in code!"

Now Fox was a cunning, clever creature and knew all sorts of codes, so he could work out what the note said. Can you?



CODE MESSAGE

Translate this message by using Fox's code.

Here's a clue: if A = 1, J = 10 and Z = 26, what does the message say?



"Aha," thought Fox, "This must be a note left by Squirrel. I'd better take it to him just in case he needs it. The trouble is he's moved house and I'm not sure where his new home is."

Fox set off and came to a clearing where there were lots of animal homes. But someone had mixed up the letters of the names. "I'm foxed!" said Fox. "Which one is Squirrel's new house?"



HOUSE NAMES

Can you help Fox sort out these house names? The names should read: The Nuttery, Badger's Den, Pond Place, Bunny's Burrow and Owl's Tree.

Just as Fox had worked out which was Squirrel's house, Squirrel popped his head out of the door. "Hello!" Fox greeted Squirrel. "Did you drop this?"

"My paws and whiskers - I'm so absent-minded!" cried Squirrel. "I wrote it as a reminder to myself. It's a good thing it's in code so that only I can read it."

Fox smiled. "I figured it out. Let's go and check that no-one else has found your buried treasure."

Puzzle it out



When they arrived at the place where the nuts had been buried, Squirrel looked round – then cried out in alarm, “Someone’s been here. The nuts are all gone!”
 “Let’s have a quick look round,” suggested Fox. “See what we can find.”

HIDDEN NUTS
 Can you find 10 nuts hidden in this picture?

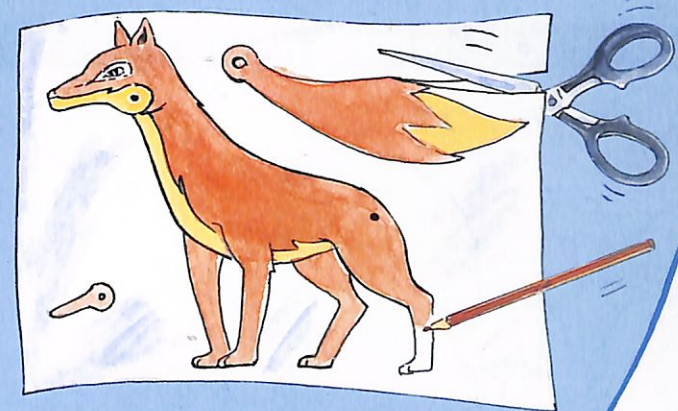
With Fox helping him, Squirrel found the nuts that were left.
 “Now that someone knows your hiding place, there’s no point in leaving them here,” said Fox. “You’ll have to find somewhere else.”
 “No,” Squirrel replied, “I’ll eat them right now! Do you want some?”
 Fox shook his head – he didn’t like nuts!

ANSWERS
Code message reads: The nuts are buried under the oak tree.
House names
 1 Owl’s Tree 2 Pond Place 3 The Nuttery 4 Badger’s Den 5 Bunny’s Burrow
Dangerous litter
 plastic bottle, plastic rings, string, open can, broken fishing line, broken glass bottle, 1 ring pull

MOVING FOX

You will need: paper, pencil, tracing paper, card, felt tips, scissors, 2 paper fasteners, 3 long thin sticks (knitting needles or pot plant canes) and sticky tape

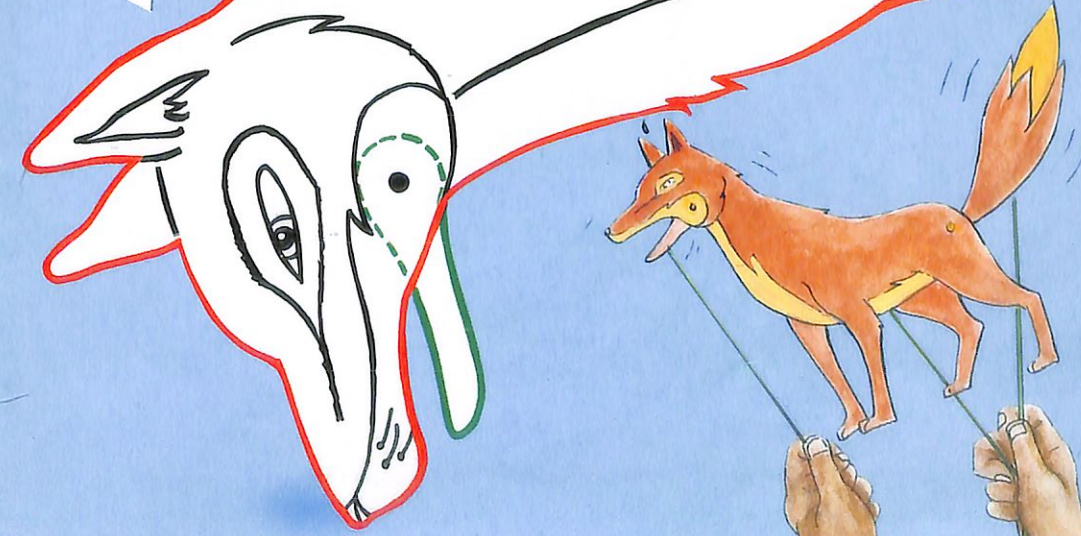
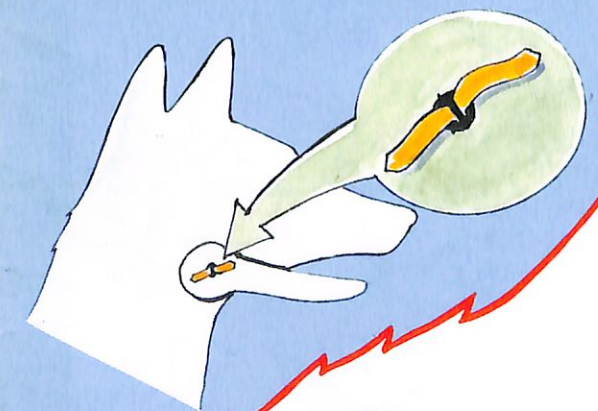
1 Trace the blue, red and green outlines of Fox’s body, jaw and tail from this page separately on to a piece of card. (Don’t forget to put in the black dots!) Cut out each shape carefully.



2 Make a small hole at the black dots on the jaw, face, tail and body with the point of a pair of scissors – ask an adult to help you.



3 Colour in Fox. Push a paper fastener through the hole in the face and then through the hole in the jaw. Open out the fasteners at the back of the face. Join the tail to the body in the same way.



4 Tape the top of a stick firmly to the centre of Fox’s body at the back. Tape another stick to the middle of Fox’s jaw. Tape the third stick to the middle of the tail.

Hold the stick on Fox’s body and use your other hand to make him talk or wave his tail!

OWL FLIES BY

